

A NEW *HALIPLUS* FROM WARM SPRINGS, NEVADA
(COLEOPTERA: HALIPLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT.—*Haliphus eremicus* is described as a new species of the crawling water beetle family Haliplidae. A brief description of the species, illustrations, and diagnosis that compares it with *Haliphus mimeticus* Matheson are provided.

In the early fall of 1984, 11 specimens of *Haliphus eremicus* were collected from a small pond near the Warm Springs recreation area in Nevada. The place is named for the springs that feed a small stream and ponds. *Haliphus eremicus* was collected in a cool pond not far from the stream.

Haliphus eremicus, n. sp.

MALE.—Body broadly oval. Length 3.10–3.60 mm long, 1.70–1.85 times as long as wide.

Head vitelline. Area between eyes 42–46% width of head.

Pronotum vitelline to yellow, 1.75–1.95 times wider than long, 1.55–1.70 times wider at base than at apex, punctate throughout except for a thin, glabrous area slightly basad of center. Prosternum marginate at sides, slightly constricted between procoxae, anterior margin straight.

Elytra cinnamomeous with areas of yellow maculae as follows: along lateral margin with expanded area beginning at basal third and extending distally beyond middle, and mesad to stria 5; macula on disc beginning near elytral base between striae 1 and 3 and extending distally to area one-third the length of elytra from base; macula between striae 2 and 4 joining or adjacent to discal macula and extending distally to area three-fifths length of elytral from base; small macula 0.50 mm long between striae 4 and 5 near base. In one specimen the entire disc is yellow.

Left paramere pale yellow, apex straight

and more heavily sclerotized, tuft of long hair one-third length of paramere and one-third distance from apex and base. Aedeagus regularly curved above and below.

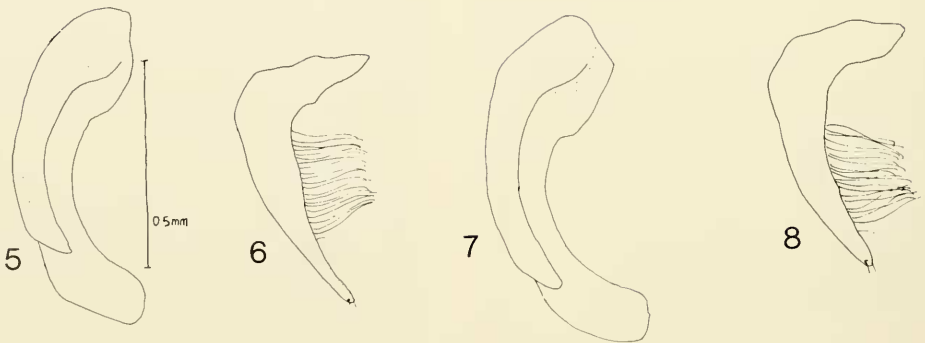
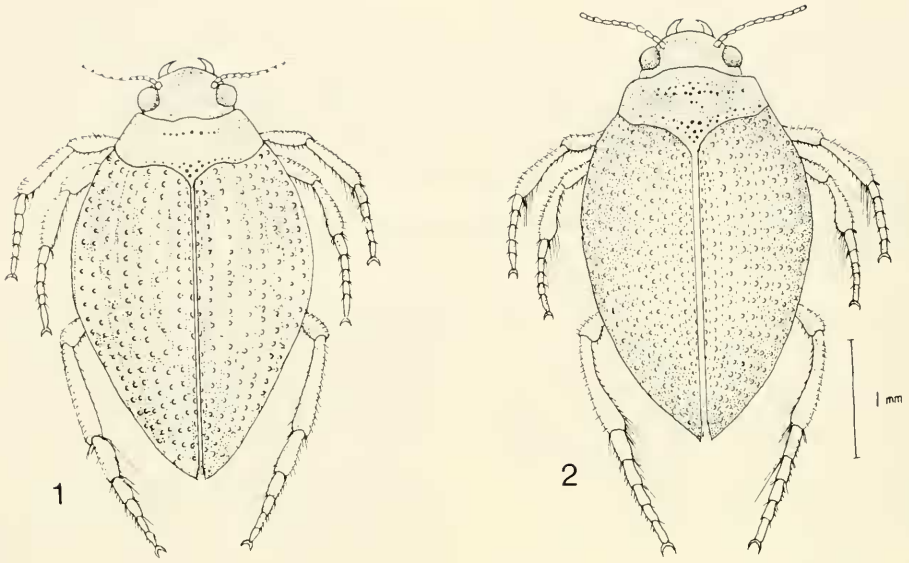
FEMALE.—Similar to male.

DIAGNOSIS.—*Haliphus eremicus* (Fig. 1) appears to be most closely related to *H. mimeticus* Matheson (Fig. 2), which was described from one female collected on the Pacific Slope. *Haliphus mimeticus* is unicolorous, whereas *H. eremicus* has light maculae as described above. The anterior margin of the prosternum is sinuate with the median area modestly recurved in *H. mimeticus* (Fig. 4) and straight in *H. eremicus* (Fig. 3). The left paramere in *H. eremicus* (Fig. 6) is more heavily sclerotized at the tip and with the tuft of hair arising more than 0.12 mm from the tip; on *H. mimeticus* the tuft of hair arises 0.10 mm or less from the tip (Fig. 8).

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and nine paratypes were collected from Warm Springs in Clark County Nevada, 28-IX-1984, by R. W. Baumann, E. Nutall, and myself; one paratype was collected from Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, 25-III-1925, by Bryant, and one was collected from Lakeside, Navajo County, Arizona, 22-VIII-1952, by B. Malkin.

The holotype and allotype are in the U.S. National Museum, four paratypes are in the California Academy of Science, one paratype is at Cornell University, two paratypes are at Brigham Young University, and the remainder are in my collection.

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Figs. 1-8. *Haliphus* spp.: 1, *H. eremicus*; 2, *H. mimeticus*; 3, prosternum of *H. eremicus*; 4, prosternum of *H. mimeticus*; 5, aedeagus of *H. eremicus*; 6, left paramere of *H. eremicus*; 7, aedeagus of *H. mimeticus*; 8, left paramere of *H. mimeticus*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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